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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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pay?Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil"
from the Compradore. Why not tell him to get
"FISH" or "CROWN"?It is just as easy, and you will be certain to
get something good. Besides, you will pay
less.

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Hongkong, 7th June, 1916. (642)

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. (516)

LORD KITCHENER ON THE
WAR.

THE CALL FOR 300,000 MORE MEN.

The following is the official text of the
important speech made by Lord Kitchener
in the House of Lords on May 18th:—

My Lords,—There has been no marked
change or decisive action in the various
theatres of war since I last addressed
your lordships on the military situation.
In Flanders the drying up of the ground
and the improvement in the weather have
enabled our troops, which have been
strongly reinforced, to take the offensive.
The action at Neuve Chapelle was fought
with great gallantry, and enabled us to
occupy a considerable and from a military
point of view, valuable position which had
hitherto been held by the Germans.
Towards the end of last month the
Germans carried out a violent attack on
that portion of the Allied front held by
the French to the north-east of the Ypres
salient. In order to succeed in this
attack the enemy employed vast quantities
of poisonous gases in defiance of the
recognised rules of war and of their
pledged word. Our soldiers and our
French Allies were utterly unprepared for
this diabolical method of attack, which
had undoubtedly been long and carefully
prepared by the enemy. Full accounts
have been published in the papers of the
effect of the gas and the agonising deaths
which it produces.

The Germans have persisted in the use
of these asphyxiating gases whenever the
wind favoured or other opportunity
occurred, and His Majesty's Government,
no less than the French Government, feel
that our troops must be adequately pro-
tected by the employment of similar
methods so as to remove the enormous and
unjustifiable disadvantage which must
exist for them if we take no steps to meet
on his own ground the enemy, who is
responsible for the introduction of this
pernicious practice.

THE GREAT CANADIANS.
The forced retirement in front of the
heavy clouds of gas which preceded the
German advance at Ypres resulted in the
left flank of the Canadian Division being
exposed. The Canadians suffered severely
from the poisonous fumes, but with-
standing held on to their position in the
most determined manner. This was in-
deed an ordeal to try the qualities of the
finest army in the world, and all the more
credit is due to the soldiers of Canada
who, unprepared for such an attack and
exposed to a withering fire, reluctantly
and with perfect steadiness withdrew
their left flank to conform to the new
alignment of the Allies' position. The
Canadians, however, were soon supported
by British brigades pushed up, and the
enemy's advance was thereby checked, and
the Germans, whose efforts had cost them
dear, were unable to press forward any
further in this quarter.

As a result of this retirement Sir John
French decided to draw back his line from
the salient at Ypres which we had occupied
throughout the whole winter. This with-
drawal was carried out with satisfactory
success on May 3rd, and it was satisfactory
to note that though an operation of this
sort, in immediate contact with the enemy,
is a difficult military achievement and
causes serious casualties attached to it, the
Germans have since attempted furious
onslaughts on our positions in front of
Ypres, each of which has been repulsed
with severe losses to the enemy.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.
In pursuance of concerted plans between
General Joffre and Sir John French a
vigorous offensive was taken by the French
Army south of La Bassée and from Arras
in the direction of Douai, while at the
same time the British Army co-operated
towards the Aubers ridge.

We have all followed with admiration
the forward movement of our brave Allies
in their offensive operations which have
been marked by complete success and
which are still proceeding with every
promise and indication of further wholly
satisfactory results.

The attack delivered by our forces was
at first not attended with the same im-
mediate success owing to the elaborate
arrangements that had been made by the
Germans to defend their lines after their
experience of our attack at Neuve
Chapelle. But on the night of May 15th
by renewed effort the British forces drove
back the enemy on a front of approxi-
mately two miles for a considerable dis-
tance and captured more than 500 pri-
soners. This action is also proceeding,
and we hope, in conformity with the
French operations will achieve important
results.

Offensive operations against the enemy's
trenches demand, as we have known for
some time, an enormous expenditure of
ammunition, both of our usual type as
well as of the high explosive pattern that
we are now making.

THE SHELLED SITUATION.
Your lordships and the country are
aware of the energetic steps that have
been taken to produce a sufficient amount
of ammunition to supply the Army in
the field. There has been undoubtedly
considerable delay in producing the
material we at an early stage in the war
foresee would be required. This delay is
due mainly to the unprecedented and
almost unlimited calls that have been
made on the resources of the manufac-
turers of this country. Strenuous efforts
have been taken by all concerned to reduce
as far as possible this delay in produc-
tion, and I am glad to say that already
a very considerable improvement in the
output has been the result of the energy
and good-work of all concerned. High
explosive shells for field guns have recently
been brought into prominence by com-
ments in the Press. At an early stage in
the war we took the preliminary steps to
manufacture these new projectiles, and
though the introduction of any new de-
velopment in munitions of war naturally causes
delay and difficulty to manufacturers, I
am confident that, in the very near future,
we shall be in a satisfactory position with
regard to the supply of these shells to the
Army at the front.

In these recent offensive operations our
losses and those of the French have been
heavy, but the task that our armies have
accomplished necessitated great sacrifices,
and the spirit and moral of our troops
have never been higher than at the present
moment.

RUSSIA'S NEW LINE.

In the Eastern theatre a concentration
of German and Austrian forces which
took place during March and April to the
south of Germany developed into active
operations against the position held by
the Russian 3rd Army on the line from
Tarnow through Gorlice to the Rostoki
Pass.

These offensive operations by the Ger-
man and Austrian forces were necessitated
by the Russian success after the fall of
Przemysl in the Usok Pass and in the Car-
pathians, which threatened to give entire
access on to the Plains of Hungary to a
Russian invading force.

The Austro-German offensive began on
the night of April 20th by an attack in
the Gorlice region, and a desperate battle
raged for several days along the Russian
front. The enemy's artillery fire, especial-
ly that of their heavy guns, was over-
whelming, and the Russians, despite the
greatest gallantry, were compelled to fall
back. Further German forces were poured
in to press the Russians, who, fighting
with their well-known tenacity, retired
steadily towards the positions on the
River San which had been previously pre-
pared. This retirement in West Galicia
led to a Russian withdrawal from part
of the Carpathians, and the Russians now
hold a strong line from the Eastern Car-
pathians to Przemyśl, which place forms
the pivot of their line, and thence along
the San to the Vistula.

In Bukovina the Russians have made a
counter-offensive, and have driven the
Austrians back from the River Dniester
to the River Pruth. The German losses
in killed and wounded in these operations
have been undoubtedly enormous, and
many thousands of unwounded prisoners
have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

DARDANELLES: GOOD NEWS.

In connection with the attack on the
Dardanelles foris, a body of troops,
comprising British, Australian, and New
Zealand soldiers, with a Naval Division,
and in co-operation with a French force,
landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula. With
the assistance and co-operation of the
Navy, they have been able to consolidate
their positions and to advance further on
the lines they immediately captured. The
landing itself, effected in the teeth of
great natural difficulties, skilfully pre-
pared obstacles, and armed opposition,
was a masterpiece of organisation, in-
genious and courage which will long be
remembered.

The progress of our troops is necessari-
ly slow, since the country is most difficult.
But the Turks are gradually being forced
to retire from positions of great strength,
though the enemy is being constantly
reinforced, the news from this front is
thoroughly satisfactory.

GENERAL BOTHA'S TRIUMPH.

The recent operations under the com-
mand of General Botha in South-West
Africa have been brought to a most
successful stage by the occupation of
Windhoek. The military ability displayed
by General Botha has been of a very high
order, and has confirmed the admiration
for him as a commander and leader of
men. His task was rendered especially
difficult, especially as regards transport, water,
and supplies. All these have been
successfully overcome, and the campaign
has now happily entered its final phase.

In Mesopotamia our Indian soldiers
have shown their value and bravery by
attacking and utterly routing the Turkish
forces sent against them. Sir John Nixon
and the whole country are gradually being
cleared of all hostile forces.

RECRUITS: NOT SELL-MARKERS.

In my first speech to your lordships
I pointed out that this war would be
a long one and would demand great
sacrifices. Those sacrifices have been
cheerfully made by the people of this
country, who not only immedi-
ately responded in vast numbers to
the summons to create the new armies
required, but have since continuously sup-
plied the constant stream of recruits which
are needed to maintain the forces in
the field and in training at their full
strength and with effective men.

Your lordships have watched the
growth of the new armies and have noted,
doubtless, the difficulties which have con-
fronted us in providing them with all the
material of war they require. I cannot
speak too highly of the men and of the
devotion to duty they have displayed
during the long months of training, or
of their cheerful acceptance of hardships,
incidental to an inclement winter, which
have provoked the admiration of the
expert officers who have reported to us
on the wonderfully rapid progress made
in their training to become efficient
soldiers. I am certain that in the activi-
ties in the field which immediately await
them these men will worthily sustain the
reputation they have already attained at
home.

I have said that I would tell the country
know when more men should be wanted
for the war. The time has come, and I
now call for 300,000 recruits to form new
armies. These who are engaged in the
production of war material of any kind
should not leave their work. It is to men
who are not performing this duty I
appeal, and I am convinced that the man-
hood of England still available will
loyally respond by coming forward to
take their share in this great struggle for
a great cause.

The London correspondent of an India
contemporary cabled on May 24th:—"The
'Eye-Witness' with British Headquarters
states that the uniforms of some British
troops hit by German rifle fire were
recently observed to be alight. It is
supposed that the enemy used incendiary
bullets. The bodies recovered were found
to be charred."

Telling his experiences as a censor of
soldiers' letters at the front, a Church
Army Chaplain said, at the Queen's Hall,
that one soldier wrote to four different
girls, all in the same strain, using the
same endearing adjectives, and only vary-
ing the name at the beginning. The
censor's work in putting back the letters
in the right envelopes, he added, was a
little awkward.

BRITISH "POGROMS."

LACK OF KULTUR IN ENGLAND.

While most of the German newspapers,
says the *Times* of the 20th May, seemed to
have appreciated accurately the anti-
German disturbances in England, and to
have been under no illusions about the
horror everywhere aroused by the
Lusitania murders, the Foreign Office
Press Bureau is making desperate efforts
to maintain its "pogrom" theory. A
semi-official communication from Berlin
to the *Cologne Gazette* devotes a column
to the argument that England is in a
state of suppressed revolution, and, hav-
ing "lost all sense of security," is at
the mercy of mob passion. It is declared
that the course of the war has produced
demoralization, and the writer insists re-
peatedly upon the alarming effect of what
he calls "the fact that German Zeppelins
are now circling over Greater London."

The writer says that the scenes in Eng-
land illustrate "the same low level of
Kultur" as the wrecking at the begin-
ning of the war of the German Embassy in
Petrograd, and that, as the war is
unpopular, public passion has been
deliberately stirred up in order to keep
interest in the war alive. He then pre-
dicts revolution as follows:—
These passions, once aroused, break out,
not in noble devotion and enthusiasm for
the cause of the State, but in criminal
misdeeds, because their source is impure, and
the people are uncivilized and, both morally
and intellectually, are at a low level. It
is the rage for destruction with which we are
acquainted from the terrible days of the
French Revolution, and which both in Russia
and England will reappear when the revolu-
tionary feeling which is dormant in both
countries ripens into action. What is now
directed against those who have sinned
so immeasurably against the lower classes in
their countries. It is as good as certain
that the party war which in Germany has
caused all distinctions of party and class to
disappear will in England and Russia hasten
this development.

SUPPRESSING SOCIALIST OPINIONS.

While the German Government inspires
this rubbish, it is evident that the German
military authorities are constantly tight-
ening their control over what they regard
as the disaffected elements in Germany.
There is less and less comment in Socialist
newspapers, and a very large number of
them have now been forbidden to publish
anything, whatever that has not been
approved by the military censor. The
Socialist newspaper at Solingen has been
placed under the "preventive censorship"
for having published the text of a resolu-
tion calling for peace which seems to have
been adopted at 25 public meetings in
Hesse-Nassau. The General in command
at Munster says that the resolution
"constitutes an incitement to treason and
to military disobedience in face of the
enemy," and that its publication is a most
serious offence against his regulations.
The *Forwards* says that all the Socialist
newspapers on the Lower Rhine are now
under extraordinary censorship. Similar
military activity is reported in Saxony.
Meetings to protest against the forcing up
of food prices were to have been held all
over Saxony on Saturday, but were
forbidden at the last moment on the
ground that the meetings might be expected
to result in serious disturbances of the
peace established among German
citizens. In all cases the newspapers
are forbidden to publish any comment
upon the orders given them by the
military authorities.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

The jubilee meetings of the China
Inland Mission were held in the
Kingsway Hall, W.C., on 11th ult. Lord
Radstock occupied the chair at the after-
noon gathering, and the Rev. J. Stuart
Holden, M.A., presided at the evening
meeting.

The 20th report of the Mission—entitled
"A Song of Praise in Time of Battle"—
was presented, and in this document
reference is made to the loss by death
of the following missionaries:—Dr. S.
H. Carr, Mr. J. J. Meadows (senior
member of the Mission), Mr. G. Bowman,
Miss E. Black, and Miss R. E. Samuelson.
Twenty-six workers have retired from the
field. On the other hand, there are 17
new workers, so that the total number of
missionaries at the close of 1914 was 1,603.
The income during the year, though con-
siderably less than in the preceding year,
the report goes on to state, gives cause
for praise, when we remember that the
year included five months of war. The
total income was £26,482, which is
£12,911 less than in 1913, when the figure
reached was the highest in the history
of the Mission. Though the past year
has been one of financial trial, it has been
one of spiritual fruitfulness, no fewer
than 5,917 persons having been baptized.
With regard to the record of the half-
century now closed, the report continues,
it is more than 55 years since Mr. Taylor
sent home his first appeal for helpers.
The first two sailed in 1862, six more in
1865, and the Lammern party in 1866.
Scotland, Ireland, and Switzerland, as
well as England, gave the first party.
To-day the Mission has 1,327 stations and
outstations, 1,294 chapels, and 372 schools
in areas which 52 years ago were nearly
all closed to the Gospel. Apart from the
funds of the Associate workers, who are
supported by their own Missions on the
Continent, the Mission has received just
over one and three-quarters millions
pounds sterling since the foundation of the
work. During the first half of the Mission's
history less than 5,000 persons made
public confession of their faith in Christ,
but statistics fail to record the real gains
of those 25 years. To-day the Mission is
responsible for 50,771 persons who have by
public baptism professed their allegiance
to Jesus Christ, whilst there are thousands
more, whose names have never been
entered on any Church roll.

The *Daily Mail* Copenhagen corre-
spondent states that Herr Ballin has been
removed to a nerve clinic. His condition
is serious.

ENTERTAINMENTS

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

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FORTY-FIVE SELECTED
PICTURES

by

E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1916. (646)

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS &
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—

Far Eastern News.

Hongkong.

Quarter of a Million Casualties.

Shanghai and the War.

A Hongkong Man at the Front.

The 40th Pathans.

In Aid of Local Hospitals.

Leading Articles:—

After the War.

Looking Backwards.

The Future of Mongolia.

Random Reflections.

Company Reports:—

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co.

Hongkong's Finances.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

Gifts from Hongkong.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

Territorial Entertainment Fund.

Shipping Notes.

Manchurian Mines.

Chinese Athletics.

Deputy Professor Cooper of Shanghai.

"The Proper Spirit."

China's Military Weakness.

Trading with the Enemy.

Correspondence:—

The White Ant.

Hongkong and Opium.

Another Opium Haul.

The Precedent of Korea.

Swatow Notes.

Sanitary Board.

Riesha Cooley on Strike in Macao.

Forgery Charge Against a Foreigner.

Tennis League.

The Murder of a Lappa Customs Officer.

The Law Courts.

Telegrams.

Hongkong Police Reserve.

The Chinaman's Henley.

More Germans Deported from Japan.

Sino-Russian-Mongolian Agreement.

Japanese and German Trade in China.

Trading with Germans in China.

Mutual Aid Societies in China.

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in advance; postage extra.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Sure Signs of
Blood Impurity.

The condition appearing through the
skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS,
SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY
KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD
LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCRO-
FULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
BLOOD POISON, PILES.

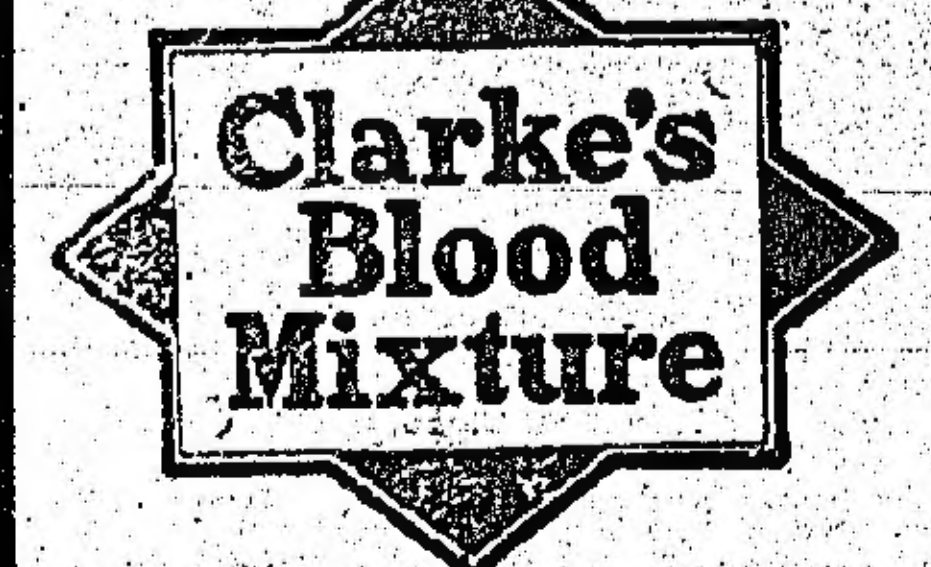
The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging
blood impurity, calling for immediate
treatment through the blood, so don't
waste your time and money on useless
lotions and messy ointments, which cannot
get below the surface of the skin. What
you want and what you must have is a
medicine that will get right to the root
of your trouble, a medicine that will
thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous
matter which alone is the true cause of all
your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture
is just such a medicine. It is composed
of ingredients which quickly attack, over-
come, and expel from the blood all
impurities (from whatever cause arising),
and by rendering it clean and pure can be
relied on to effect a lasting cure.

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phlet round bottle.

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PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.



By reason of its Remarkable
Blood Purifying Properties
is universally recognised as

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 18th June state:—

There has been no abatement in the demand for local investment securities during the past week, but though rates have in most instances, again advanced, the difficulty of obtaining shares owing to the reluctance of holders to sell has become still more accentuated and the volume of business transacted has, in consequence, been comparatively small. In the speculative section, the position is still dominated by the approaching June settlement, and beyond low buying rates no very stable quotations can be given.

The Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., have, as advised by our London agents, declared a final dividend of 5 per cent. for 1914, making 7/- in all for that year as in 1913, and this will probably be paid in London during the first few days in July as before. The dividend is free of income tax, and is payable on coupon No. 24. The Ural Caspian Oil Co. has also declared a final dividend of 5 per cent., making in all 10 per cent. for 1914, the general meeting of this Company being advertised for the 10th ultimo in London. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 23½, and Sterling T.T. at 1/9½. The P.T. rate on Shanghai is unchanged at 78, and the Bank's buying rate for 3ds. bills at 79½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have advanced to a buying quotation of 23½ with no shares apparently available, and no business reported.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are strong with sales and buyers at 8800, and a higher rate would now undoubtedly be paid. Cantons after small sales at 8000 are in further request. We follow the latest Shanghai quotations for North China and Yangtzes, which are nominal at Tls. 170 and 2300 to Ex. 73 respectively.

FINE INSURANCES.—A further improvement to 1317 buyers in China has failed to bring out shares, and we close again without business to report. Hongkong have been booked at 8300, sellers now holding at 8400, at which rate it is practically a 7 per cent. investment.

SURFING.—China and Manila after sales at 8400 and 8480 can still be placed at the latter rate. Doughases have fluctuated between 447 and 449, but little business has been done, and the stock closes in strong request for both cash and forward delivery. Indes have been booked at 490 and are also wanted for similar delivery. Star Ferries are neglected with sellers at 837, and Steamboats quiet at 82½.

OTIS.—Shells have ruled quiet but steady at 93/-, but it is doubtful if shares could be obtained under 95/-, the London rate being still firm at 94/- middle. Ural Caspians are unchanged at 43/- with probable buyers. Langkai's close quiet with reported buyers in the North at Tls. 40.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars under settlement selling declined to 8113 with small sales at this and a slightly higher rate, market closing firm with buyers at 8113, Luzons after advancing to a buying quotation of 831 have receded to 830 sellers, and slightly under this would probably be accepted.

MINING.—Rauba have been booked at 7370 and 8375. Trouba's are unchanged at 32/8 with probable sellers, and Kailans at 32/- nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have varied between 862 and 863 with a small business passing, the market closing dull. Kowloon Wharves have been done at 868, and 869, and these are buyers at the former rate and sellers at 869. Hongkong Wharves are wanted in Shanghai at Tls. 53. Shanghai Docks closing with a nominal quotation of Tls. 52 and New Engineering at Tls. 5.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are in request at the improved quotation of 1108, and Hongkong Hotels at 1115, but no shares are available under a further advance. Kowloon Lands and West Points are unchanged with buyers at 840 and 871 respectively, and in a case a higher rate would undoubtedly be paid. Humphreys Estates are procurable at 80.90 and Central Estates at 100.

CORRIGON MILLS.—Little has been done in this section, and the closing rates with the exception of Shanghai Cottons, which are wanted in the North at Tls. 98, are more or less nominal. We quote Fives Tls. 103, Internationals Tls. 90, Kung Yick's probable sellers at Tls. 14, Liong Kung Mows Tls. 89, and Soy Chees Tls. 44. Hongkong have been booked at 871.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been booked at 810, Cements at 86.80 and 86.90, Electrics at 893, China Treadmills at 885, Ropes at 824, and Hongkong Trams at 85, all closing steady at quotations. There are sellers of China Lights at 84 and of Watsons at 86.60.

MEMO.—Hongkong Settlement June 25th and Shanghai Settlement June 29th.

LAW OF THE HUNS.

UNIVERSITY MAY BE SHELLED.

In an article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* the question "How far is the dropping of explosives from air craft permissible?" is discussed by Dr. Alfred Stowling, the well-known German authority on international law.

As quoted by Reuters the jurist says: "Any infraction of the law of nations demands reprisals. As a reprisal, it is, of course, permissible to visit unfriendly towns with bombs. Reprisals are punishment, and the more it is felt the better."

"The question of the possibility of combining with it strategic or tactical results is quite a secondary matter. We should, for example, be perfectly justified, as a punishment for Russian marauding raids, in showering bombs on Oxford or Cambridge, or imposing a high fine on French towns."

"From the juristic point of view our enemies, so far as they are allies, form one entity, and the idea naturally occurs to make the 'civilised' nations, England and France, feel what kind of creatures their brothers in arms are."

"The idea, unfortunately, so often expressed, that we must again have relations with her after the war is un-German. It ignores the character of the English, it ignores the abandonment of that German means which we owe to our own people, it ignores the seriousness and the character of the present war—the German war, if there ever was one!"

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

JAPAN'S RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

On May 19th Mr. Peto asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the demand put forward by the Japanese for railway concessions in the Yangtze Valley fulfilled the natural expectation of the Foreign Office that Japan, by not applying for any concessions in this region which would affect British interests, should show reciprocity for our abstentions from applying for railway concessions which would affect the South Manchurian Railway.

Mr. Primrose: As the hon. member may have noticed from the statement in the Press this morning, an agreement has been reached between China and Japan. It is understood that the questions of railway concessions in South China are reserved for future negotiations, and in the circumstances it does not seem necessary to enter into the subject at this moment.

ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Mr. Yeo asked the Foreign Secretary if there was any understanding between Japan and Great Britain with regard to spheres of influence for their respective development work in China in respect of minerals and railways respectively; and, if so, what was its nature, and whether he could say if it was still regarded as guiding our policy in the Far East.

Sir E. Grey: The answer is in the negative.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Mr. Snowden (Lab., Blackburn) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he would give the latest information in his possession as to the position of the affairs between Japan and China; and would he say if he had made any protest to the Japanese Government against their demands on China as being a breach of the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Mr. Primrose, who replied, said: I would refer the hon. member to the answer given to the hon. member for Devon on May 11, to the effect that an agreement has been reached between China and Japan; and I would add that there has been no occasion for a protest in that connection. If and when the text of the demands conceded by China is published some misapprehension as to their scope or nature will be removed. But it is for the Governments of Japan and China to decide as to making them public.

On May 13th Mr. Outwaite asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his recent inability to give the House of Commons information regarding the nature of the demands that had been made by the Japanese Government upon China was to be taken as signifying that it was the policy of the Government to give pledges of secrecy to foreign Governments in connection with matters vitally affecting British interests.

Sir E. Grey: There is no question of policy involved. It is the sole duty of fact. I am unable to publish information given me confidentially by another Government. I could, of course, refuse to publish it, but I am not in a position to receive any information from any foreign Government except on condition that I publish it at once, but I do not think that I should do that, and as long as that is so I must sometimes be placed in the position of being unable to give the House of Commons information.

Mr. Outwaite asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the fact that the Chinese Government opposed the demands made by the Japanese Government, and made by me to terms after the delivery of an ultimatum and threat of enforcement by arms, indicated that the action of the Japanese Government had been in violation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty for the maintenance of the independence of China and of equality of economic opportunity in that country; and could he state whether any assurance had been given to the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government adhered to those principles.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As to the second part, no such assurance was asked for or was required, and no breach of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty had occurred.

COMPANY MEETING.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Rear-Admiral F. C. C. Bardenfeth, D.K.N., in rendering an account of the working of the company during the year 1914, said that although the financial results of the year 1914 had been eminently satisfactory, it should be remembered that the increase of the receipts, being due to the war, is a temporary one only. Notwithstanding that the company may at any moment be placed in a difficult position, the board of directors was glad that the unexpected increase of the receipts warranted the distribution of a total dividend and bonus for the year of 22 per cent. At the same time the board proposed, as an exceptional measure, to add a further sum of £25,555 11s. 1d. to the reserve and renewal fund, a proposal which is justified by the continued depreciation of the investments, amounting to about £188,000, during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914. He continued: We also regret to announce that from July 1 Mr. F. C. C. Nielsen, after about 45 years' active service in the company, has, owing to failing health, tendered his resignation as the company's representative in England, a position which he has filled with conspicuous ability for over 24 years. Mr. Nielsen's connection with the company will, we are happy to state, not be entirely severed, as he has consented to be retained in a consulting capacity and thus give the board the benefit of his great experience and intimate knowledge of the company's affairs in England.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 37.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Platt (June) ..	20.00
Mr. J. McGregor ..	3.00
Collected by Comptroller of Messrs. Gilman & Co. ..	
Mr. Yeung Yau Sing ..	30.00
Mr. Pang Shiu Ming ..	30.00
Mr. Yeung Ming ..	20.00
Mr. Yue Sing Cheong ..	15.00
Mr. Kwong Tai On ..	15.00
Mr. Hu In Hing ..	5.00
Mr. Sun Tze Cheong ..	5.00
Mr. Fook Cheong ..	5.00
Mr. Ah Fook ..	5.00
Mr. Chan Hee ..	5.00
Mr. Young No ..	10.00
Mr. An Lun ..	10.00
Mr. J. A. Trahan ..	7.00
Mr. Lau Yik Chouk ..	60.00
Mr. Sundries ..	23.00

Staff, Tailors Dockyard (May) .. 240.00
Hon. Mr. C. Severn (2nd Subj.) .. 345.00
Members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders (May) .. 100.00

Mr. A. F. Clark .. 250.00
Mr. A. F. Chummet .. 10.00
Collection from Phoenix Club .. 20.00
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., collected in the boxes in the train cars from 28th May to 11th June .. 23.00

Half-year Subscriptions:—
Mr. H. D. Jones (June) .. 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wilding (May) .. 15.00
Mr. H. R. Cuthbert .. 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. Stark Toller (May) .. 10.00
Arthur Lawrence Toller (May) .. 3.00
Gerald Stark Toller (May) .. 2.00

Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund. Collected by Mr. F. A. P. Patrick (Kongmoon) May .. 51.00
Mr. E. A. C. Fried .. 4.00
Mr. M. Friedman .. 2.00
Mr. J. Chipperfield .. 6.00
Mr. H. Scrimshaw .. 4.00
Mr. E. E. Huckle .. 5.00
Mr. J. B. Inatt .. 10.00
Mr. F. A. Page Patrick .. 10.00
Mr. G. C. White .. 5.00
An anonymous .. 10.00

Collected by Mr. G. B. Worby (Amoy):—
Mr. W. H. Barley (May) .. 4.58
Mr. A. P. C. Hicks (May) .. 4.58
Mr. H. L. Meeklenburgh Feb./May .. 37.89
Mr. G. B. Worby (May) .. 10.00

Collected by Mr. H. Murray Bain (May):—
Mr. W. A. Donaldson .. 15.00
Mr. H. Murray Bain .. 15.00
Mr. W. F. Knapton .. 3.00
Mr. E. Seth .. 5.00
Mr. G. Harper .. 5.00

Collected by Mr. J. Arnold (May):—
Capt. R. A. Biss .. 5.00
Capt. A. C. Smith .. 5.00
Mr. J. Stopani .. 2.00
Mr. C. P. Archer .. 2.00
Mr. G. K. Kew .. 5.00
Mr. J. Wilson .. 10.00
Mr. J. Doyle .. 5.00

Collected by Mr. C. E. Warren (May):—
Mr. A. J. Walters .. 5.00
Mr. H. Stainfield .. 5.00
Mr. R. H. Hanson .. 5.00
Mr. A. Cordier .. 3.00
Mr. J. Ascock .. 3.00
Mr. J. Xavier .. 2.00
Mr. E. James .. 2.00
Mr. A. J. Lindberg .. 2.00
Mr. Brath .. 2.00
Mr. C. E. Warren .. 3.00
Mrs. C. E. Warren .. 2.00
Mrs. J. Olsen .. 1.00
Mr. C. W. Olsen .. 1.00

Collected by Mr. T. Carr Ramsey (Swatow) May:—
Mr. G. D. Pitzipios .. 15.50
Mr. W. G. Lay .. 20.00
Mr. J. M. Forbes .. 20.00
Mr. C. Hodson .. 10.00
Mr. R. B. McLachlan .. 10.00
Mr. S. Barker .. 10.00
Mr. A. Macgowan .. 10.00
Mr. V. R. Vick .. 10.00
Mr. R. T. G. Murdoch .. 10.00
Mr. G. H. Fletcher .. 10.00
Mrs. H. G. Hobson .. 10.00
Mrs. W. G. Lay .. 10.00
Mr. Teo Yee Swce .. 10.00
Mr. C. H. Wood .. 5.00
Mr. J. A. Pearne .. 5.00
Mr. C. S. Holdsworth .. 5.00
Mr. A. R. Pollock .. 5.00
Miss Dawson .. 5.00
Mr. Tan Cheong Yung .. 5.00
Mr. T. Carr Ramsey .. 5.00
Mr. Tan Book Ek .. 5.00
Mr. Lim Mark Chuan .. 5.00
Mr. Hong Tek Mong .. 5.00

Members of the E. P. Mission (Swatow) May .. 96.00
Members of the C. M. Customs Staff (May) .. 51.00

Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—
Mr. J. H. Backhouse .. 5.00
Mr. J. Stalker .. 2.00
Mr. G. W. Mitchell (Donation) .. 10.00
Mr. W. M. Uperatt (Yunnanfu) .. 15.00
Mr. H. Parker (Yunnanfu) .. 1.50

Less diff. in exchange on Swatow Currency .. 23.96

£ 1,710.07

Brought forward .. £ 1,710.07
Already acknowledged Lists 1/30 £253,235.92

Monthly Subscriptions .. £254,926.06
Already acknowledged Lists 1/30 £ 48,085.32

£ 48,402.07
£903,402.13

Remitted to London:—
22/12/14 £17,000 @ 1/9 5/16
20/ 3/15 7,000 @ 1/9 5/16
28/ 5/15 2,000 @ 1/9 5/16

290,117.47
Balance in hand .. £ 13,284.66

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1915.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—On reading your paper this morning I recognised a copy of a notice I received as a member of the Hongkong Police Reserve, headed "General Personal Notification."

I had considered the notification issued by the Commandant on private and confidential, but as it has received a place in the columns of the Press, it will not be, I hope, imprudent for me to make a few remarks touching same.

When the idea was first brought forward, at the outbreak of the War, of forming a body of Special Constables, I, as one of the oldest of Colonists, offered my services, and I am glad to say for a time was doing duty on patrol work. That small and insignificant contribution—doing your bit—gave me infinite satisfaction, and I am glad to say to-day that I did not miss a single night's duty. Others who were with me have expressed to me the same satisfaction.

I absolutely concur in the remarks set forth by our worthy Commandant in the circular he has just issued, and I am quite sure that a large majority of my comrades will do so, when they seriously reflect on the present situation, one of all-round uncertainty, and the good they might do in assisting to quiet any trouble that may come along—it won't come along with "three days' grace before maturity."

Let us combine to do our best to become fairly efficient in Infantry Drill, Rifle Shooting, and a knowledge of the duties of an ordinary Police Constable, as suggested.

We all know that an untrained force, that is, one that is deficient in its duties, can never render a good account of itself when the time for action comes. Therefore, do not let us allow the "Police Reserve" to be thought, or even hinted, as a *derrière resort* for those who cannot, or will not, toe the line.—Yours,

S. P. R. CONSTABLE 78.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHATMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

1.—Parades for to-day (Saturday).
7 a.m. Signalling Section, Signalling Instruction at Headquarters.
Remainder: Nil.

DETAILS.

2.—On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, until 26th inst., No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.
Officer on duty: Capt. Murray Scott.
AT KOWLOON (DETENTION CAMP).
On duty to-night to 26th inst.:
H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Bonnar, H.K.V.R.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Hurley, H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer from to-night to 26th inst.: Lieut. Kennett.
Orderly Sergeant from to-night to 26th inst.: Sergt. Frith.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

(CENTRAL POLICE STATION.)

PARADES.

Saturday, June 19th.—No. 3 Platoon and all Recruits, Chinese Company, under Crown-Sergeant Mow Fung, 3 p.m.
Monday, June 21st.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Chinese Company, and Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Portuguese Company, under their own Commanders, 5.30 p.m.
By courtesy of the Brother Director, the Portuguese Platoon will drill at St. Joseph's College during next week.

NO. 1 PLATOON, PORTUGUESE COMPANY.
Sergeant H. A. Lammer will take charge for the Drill Cup Competition, and is appointed Platoon Commander. Unavoidable circumstances have caused Sergeant T. Hynes to revert, at his own request, to the rank of Constable.

MUSKETRY.—JUNE 19TH.

Members are reminded that the Green Island Cement Company's Launch will leave Murray Pier at 1.30 p.m. sharp, a Police Launch will also leave the Pier at 1.00 p.m. sharp, taking a limited number of men.

F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1850). (TELEPHONE 1741).

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN

AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.

AERTEX VESTS
\$2.00 TO \$3.50 EACH.

AERTEX DRAWERS
\$2.00 AND \$3.50 PER PAIR.

AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE) AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

WHITE LISLE DAY SHIRTS
SOFT SINGLE CUFFS.

\$3.75 AND \$5.00 EACH.

WHITE LISLE TENNIS SHIRTS
COLLAR ATTACHED.

\$3.75 EACH.

WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS
\$2.75 EACH.

Wear AERTEX Cellular
and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool. It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

A SPECIAL LINE

IN

DRAB LINEN,

COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

GROSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS.

29, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[602]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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STAMPS OF WAR.

RUSSIA. Monaco, Tunis, Morocco, Madagascar, Libany, Belgium, Roumania, 20 different for 4 SHILLING. On desire I send wonderful choice of Stamps with great discount. Newspaper for collectors of 50 pages in cost gratis and post paid. Buy also and exchange Stamps. Bela Szekely, Lucerne (Switzerland-Europe).

[672]

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

TOP FLAT, FURNISHED. 2 LARGE ROOMS, Dressing Room, 2 Bathrooms, use of Nursery, Dry Room, Kitchen, Servants Quarters, Telephone, inclusive \$100 per month. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [673]



G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1915, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kam Tin, in the New Territories of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st day of July, 1915, and the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of the Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
2	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
3	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
4	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
5	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
6	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
7	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
8	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
9	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
10	Kam Tin	100 feet by 100 feet	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000

Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [674]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"SARDINIA,"
Arrived Hongkong, on 18th June, 1915.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown. Consignment will be sorted out by the steamer and delivered in the Godown as the goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex "Mongolia,"
From Persian Gulf, ex "B. I. S. N."
and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be loaded here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No fire insurance will be effected by me. In any case whatever must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1915. [1]

POLO.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir HENRY MURKIN, Major-General KIN, C.B., and Commanders Major-General R.N.
A POLO MATCH
will be played at CAUSEWAY BAY,
on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23RD, at 5.30 P.M.
Weather permitting,
IN-AID-OF-
THE

BELGIAN ORPHAN FUND.

IRELAND THE KENT
Major LAWDER, Capt. HATTERSLEY,
Lt. WYNDHAM QUIN, SMITH, R.A.,
R.N., Y. SMYTH, Esq., R.A.,
David THOMSON, 18th, LANDALE,
Lt. Lt. FORBES, R.N., A. ENO, Esq.
By kind permission of Major Nicholson and Officers of the Regiment,
The BAND of the 18th LIGHT INFANTRY will attend.
ADMISSION:
To seats and tea provided by the Members of the Hongkong Polo Club, 50.
Admission to ground for N.C.O.s and men of H.M. Regular and Territorial Forces and their wives, also the British Employees of H.M. Naval Yard, 25 Cents.
Refreshment Tent in Aid of the Fund.
By the kindness of the Hongkong Tramway Co. Extra Cars will be run to Causeway Bay from 4.45-5.30.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE 6 PER CENT. INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE Public are hereby notified that the 2nd PAYMENT OF INTEREST of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the Payment of Interest of the Loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorized for the Payment of Interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:

1. The date when the Payment of Interest begins: 30th June, 4th Year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The Organs authorized for the Payment of Interest:
 - a. All Magistrates' Yamen.
 - b. The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.
 - c. The Reliable Agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.
 - d. All Maritime Customs Offices.
3. The Methods for the Claiming of Interest.

The Public when Claiming for the Interest must show the matured Coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned Organs with the said Coupons. These said Organs after examining the said Coupons will then pay the Interest and retain the Coupons as paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not only show the Coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the Organs concerned.

The Matured Coupons can be used as cash in Payment of Land Tax. The Interest of the Coupons is expressed in terms of "Big Dollar," and if it is required to be converted into Taels or Copper Cash, then the Rate of Exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The blank Coupon No. 1 of each Bond must be set down at the time when the Coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or for payment of Land Tax and to be handed over for cancellation together with Coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorized Organs above-mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.

[603]

NOTICE.

JUDGMENT CREDITORS of the Hon. HING LOONG FIRM of Hongkong, Contractors who have obtained garnishee orders against Messrs. PALMER & TURNER for the attachment of the debt due by them to the said Hon. HING LOONG FIRM are hereby informed that the sum of \$2,000 with interest which was paid by Messrs. PALMER & TURNER to the Under-signed on the 17th March, 1915 will be handed over by the Under-signed to Mr. T. E. GRIFFITH, Solicitor for the said HING LOONG FIRM, on the 1st day of June, 1915, and at the same time Notice of such proceedings is given to the Under-signed.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,
Solicitor for the said HING LOONG FIRM,
111, SHING TAI TONG.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [603]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

19, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[602]

YOUR DULL SAFETY BLADES.
NEED NOT BE THROWN AWAY.
75 Cts. Send them to our Expert Razor Cutter. He will resharpen any Dull Blade. He will sharpen every New. He sharpens everything.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [607]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS.

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[610]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IN CHATER ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground, ROOMS suitable for Offices. Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [670]

TO LET.

"HOMEVILLE" No. 153, Wanchai Road, 10-Roomed House, with Small Garden. Splendid View of the Harbour. TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 8 and 8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink & Co.). Apply—D. H. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [661]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

Till the end of September.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE. Furnished and newly done up. Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [653]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 10, Ice House Street. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [651]

TO LET.

HOUSES in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION, Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [601]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings. Apply within. Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

JUST Completed: Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. Good Closes and Godown accommodation. Three self-contained Flats. Occupation and July. Inspection invited.

Apply—T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD., Canton, 28th May, 1915. [611]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENYHREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court, 2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Courts.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOGUE ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

TO LET.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 19TH, 1915.

THE ALIEN ENEMY IN ENGLAND.

SINCE the announcement was made on May 13th that the British Government had resolved forthwith to intern all Germans and Austrians of military age, i.e. eighteen to fifty-five—and to deport from the United Kingdom all other men, women and children of those nationalities the telegrams have been silent on the subject. We learn from papers now to hand by mail that up to May 13th, 10,000 had already been interned and 40,000 men and 10,000 women were at large. Mr. ASQUITH, in announcing the Government's new policy in this connection, said the Government recognised that there would be cases calling for exceptional treatment and it was proposed to set up an advisory body of a judicial character, by which applications for exemption from the general rule of internment could be considered. Concerning the repatriation of women and children, the PRIME MINISTER said no doubt in many instances justice and humanity would require that they should be allowed to remain. Naturalised Germans and Austrians, of whom there are some 6,000 in the United Kingdom, are to remain mostly free, though power of internment exists in cases of proved necessity or danger. Germany took measures of this description against the alien enemies within her borders from the very beginning of the war, but although the British Government has been urged in and out of Parliament to follow the German example in this respect, it required something like a popular uprising against the continued freedom of alien enemies in England to move the Government to action. How long before this policy will be extended to Germans who are naturalised British subjects depends upon circumstances, but the 6,000 naturalised British subjects now in the United Kingdom must be feeling that their naturalisation is no sure guarantee of their continued freedom and liberty under the new Government. A few days before Mr. BONAR LAW became a member of the

Government he said in a speech in the House of Commons: "At a time like this there can be no neutrals. Everyone who is not for us is against us, and I believe it is the case that in German law a man might take British naturalisation papers without losing his German nationality. Many men have, therefore, become British subjects who have not changed their feelings, and who are as strongly in sympathy with Germany as if they had spent their life there. They are a danger to this country. In my opinion, the higher the position they occupy and the greater their wealth and influence, the more power they have to injure England, and therefore if there is any man who should be specially watched it is that kind of German citizen in our midst." Lord ROBERT CRISP, who is also now a member of the Government, said on the same occasion that "there was a very strong suspicion, which was more or less justified, that some of the most dangerous aliens in our midst were those who were naturalised British subjects." The PRIME MINISTER, however, expressed "horror" at anything like a vendetta against naturalised aliens, and reminded the House that there were among that class

many who had given hostages to fortune and were engaged in legitimate trades and professions. A glance through the latest Home papers, however, makes plain the fact that there exists in and outside the House of Commons a strong conviction that the naturalised alien is a grave danger. The *Daily Mail* in a leader on the subject says: "Naturalisation for a German means nothing but 'a scrap of paper' to be torn up whenever he wishes." The next struggle will come regarding the treatment of the aliens of enemy nationality who have entrenched themselves behind this formality. Lord CHARLES BERESFORD declared at yesterday's great Mansion House demonstration that the most dangerous enemies are 'the rich, independent naturalised Germans of high social position.' We want these people to come forward and tell the country plainly on which side they stand." This seems to us a 'senseless thing to ask. They have pledged their fealty to the King, and that pledge is as good as any other for the purpose of 'telling the country plainly on which side they stand.' They are certainly unlikely to say they are disloyal to their oath. The sensible course was suggested by Lord ROBERT CRISP when he said: "The moment there is any ground for suspicion against a German who has become naturalised, even before there is proof of his guilt, he should be required to establish proof of the fact that he is a loyal subject to the King." Any wholesale treatment of naturalised British subjects as enemies would obviously be the rankest injustice. Many of them are able to furnish the highest proofs of loyalty to the country of their adoption. Some have even given their sons to fight for her cause. But while on general principles strong objection may be taken to treating as enemies Germans who have become naturalised, the fact cannot be ignored that the German stands in this respect on a different footing from the subject, we believe, of any other Power, for the reason that the law of the Fatherland welcomes his return to German nationality the moment he chooses to throw off the nationality he has assumed. This law was passed by the Reichstag in July 1913. One article stipulates that "wherever, before acquiring a foreign nationality, shall, on application to the competent authorities of his native State, have obtained written permission to retain his German nationality." Baron von RIGOLDING, speaking on the Bill in the Reichstag, explained that it permitted "Germans who, for motives of an economic kind, are compelled to acquire a foreign nationality, to retain at the same time their German imperial nationality." As illustrating the need for the law he mentioned that in England no one could be a member of the Stock Exchange unless he is a British subject. He explained also that in the countries of Latin South America "it is not easy for a German, without the nationality of the country where he resides, to compete with those possessing such nationality." Consequently it is nothing to the German Government that Germans should perceive themselves in a position to obtain this economic advantage. We do not know whether this law is of universal application, as Mr. BONAR LAW seemed to suggest, but as the German law allows Germans who have changed their nationality since July 1913 to revert to their original nationality, provided that they had obtained written permission to forswear their nationality, we do not suppose that Germany would place any difficulties in the way of others who had not obtained written permission, but by the new law. At all events, the British Government would be abundantly justified, in the face of this law, in treating as potential enemies all Germans who have become naturalised since the passing of that law, and it can occasion no surprise that a very large proportion of those whose naturalisation took place prior to the passing of this law should be regarded with grave suspicion though such suspicion in numerous cases may be wholly undeserved.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at 1 p.m., and at 5 p.m.

The new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Kuala Lumpur will be formally opened on Saturday, June 26th.

Chinese cottonseed oil was imported through San Francisco last year to the extent of 6,233,140 lbs., valued at \$363,232.

The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has been asked to approve a vote of \$80,500 to complete the erection of the Penang Wireless Telegraph Installation.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that an unstarred British Vice-Consulate has been established at Padang, and that Mr. H. Levison has been appointed to the post.

The directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have declared a dividend of 24 per cent. on the Common stock for the quarter to March 31, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from revenue and 3 per cent. per annum from special income account.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements recently the agenda contained the following resolution in the name of the Colonial Engineer: "That this Council approves a vote of \$80,500 to complete the erection of the Penang Wireless Telegraph Installation."

Captain Henry H. F. Stockley, R.M., who was formerly A.D.C. to Sir John Anderson, when the latter was Governor in the Straits Settlements, has been severely wounded at the Dardanelles, and has had a leg amputated. Captain Stockley was with the 10th Battalion Royal Marine Brigade.

Warrior Telegraphist James Moran, wireless operator on the *Triumph*, was killed in action at the Dardanelles early in May. He leaves a widow and two young children. He was well-known in the Colony, especially in football circles, having been Vice-President of the Hongkong Football League.

Sub-Conductor A. T. Lamb, Army Ordnance Department, who was stationed in Hongkong until the outbreak of the war, was killed at the battle of Ypres on April 23rd. Mrs. Lamb during her residence in the Colony was organist at St. Joseph's R. C. Church, and made many friends, who will deeply sympathise with her in her bereavement.

Dr. John Jefferson, of Rochdale, has died there at the age of 59. He was formerly resident in Manila, where he had been surgeon to the British Consulate, and was author of "Men and Manners in Manila" and "The Anglo-Saxon and the Spaniard: A Plea for Cosmopolitanism." Dr. Jefferson, who was honorary medical officer of the Rochdale Infirmary, had been house surgeon to the York County Hospital and had held other appointments.

A fatal case of heat apoplexy has occurred at Calcutta, the victim being Dr. Reginald Gordon, of the P. & O. steamer *Nankin*. The doctor was quite hale and hearty when retiring to bed at about 8 or 9 o'clock at night, directing his servant to wake him early in the morning. At about six o'clock next morning Dr. Gordon's servant forced open his master's cabin and was shocked to find the doctor dead. The *Nankin* had been in port for a few days, and Dr. Gordon had remarked on the excessive heat prevailing in Calcutta.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Vincent Brenan on 15th ult. at Poniton, Sneyd Park, Bristol. Mr. Brenan, who was 69 years of age, was an old member of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, and brother of Mr. Byron Brenan, formerly H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. E. V. Brenan was stationed at many posts in China, but will be remembered best as in charge of the office that was established in Hongkong in connection with the Opium Conventions. He retired a few years ago. It is only a short time since that the death at the front of Mr. Brenan's son was announced.

Among the casualties at the Dardanelles last month we regret to note the name of Major George Fison Muller, R.M.L.I., who eight or ten years ago was Naval Intelligence Officer in Hongkong, and married here a daughter of Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was at that time Attorney-General. Major Muller was born in 1876, and educated at the Royal Naval School, Eatham, and passed out from Greenwich first of his class. He got his commission as second lieutenant in September, 1894, became lieutenant in July, 1895, captain in March, 1901, and major in September, 1913. In 1914 he was appointed Naval Intelligence Officer at Hongkong, which post he held during the Russo-Japanese War. In 1911 he was made military instructor to the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, holding the position up to the outbreak of war, when he was appointed to the 2nd Battalion of the Marine Brigade in the Naval Division. He was killed in action in the Dardanelles on May 7th.

THE WAR.

MARKED FRENCH PROGRESS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AROUND ARRAS.

SPIRITED BRITISH ATTACKS.

INFANTRY'S IRRESISTIBLE DASH.

BATTLE OF GALICIA UNDIMINISHED IN FIERCENESS.

MOBILISATION OF WAR WORKMEN.

GOVERNMENT'S IMPORTANT STEP.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS.

GALLANTRY OF THE INFANTRY.

LONDON, June 17th.

Reuter's representative at the British Headquarters says that the recent lull was broken by offensive movements at Hoge and Festubert. The latter began with artillery preparations at dusk, which destroyed the enemy trenches. Then the infantry advanced and gained a footing in the first trenches and part of the second line. Later the positions became untenable, though here and there the gains were maintained, despite strong counter-attacks. The fighting was most desperate while the engagement lasted. Our artillery was particularly active, preparing the way for the infantry, who showed their customary gallantry and an unanimous wish to close with the enemy. The men charged with irresistible dash and either shot or bayoneted the opposing Germans.

After a lull the engagement was resumed on Wednesday afternoon by an attack at Hoge at dawn. The infantry charged splendidly and successfully. A German counter-attack was defeated by our fire. Our casualties throughout were not severe, but the Germans suffered heavily.

IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS.

DESPERATE INFANTRY ACTIONS.

ELEVEN GERMAN DIVISIONS ENGAGED.

Paris, June 18th.

Last night's communiqué says:—

There has been great activity during the last two days. The fighting north of Arras has been extremely intense since yesterday. There have been numerous desperate infantry actions and the artillery duel has been violent and continuous.

We made important progress which has been almost entirely maintained, notwithstanding furious counter-attacks.

Our progress has been particularly marked in the northern part of the sector, where we captured several lines of trenches on both sides of the Aix-Neulette-Souchet road.

The Germans still occupy the Buval bottom, but are almost entirely surrounded.

We stormed the enemy's trenches east, north and south of Neuville with the bayonet and grenades under violent artillery fire bombardment. Nearly 300,000 shells covered our vigorous infantry attack.

Masses of the enemy on Wednesday night repeatedly furiously counter-attacked, but were repulsed.

Eleven German Divisions were engaged, and they lost very heavily. Our losses, too, were serious, but the morale of our troops remains perfect.

We took over 600 prisoners. Our airmen effectively bombarded the enemy reserves and dispersed assemblies of troops.

Our successes in Alsace continued. We took 500 prisoners and much material. A German aeroplane was felled in Alsace, both aviators being killed.

HELMETS FOR THE FRENCH.

London, June 17th.

The French are supplying their troops with light steel helmets, recalling the ancient headpieces, in order to protect the men from spent fragments of shells and bullets.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BATTLE OF GALICIA.

INCREASING IN FIERCENESS.

Petrograd, June 17th.

The battle in Galicia, especially along the San, is increasing in fierceness. A communiqué says that the enemy is continually putting fresh forces into the fight. Along the Dniester the battle continues to our advantage. We captured more prisoners, four guns, and six machine-guns.

On the other fronts the Russians had notable successes. The fighting along the Baltic is favouring the Russians. Our cavalry are pursuing and sabring the Germans.

The enemy, along the Middle Niemen, suffered for two days heavy losses in fruitless attempts to assume the offensive. The Germans opened another bombardment of Ossowice, but by two o'clock in the morning the fortress guns got the upper hand.

Further southward the Germans opened an intense bombardment of the village of Jednorozetz, throwing tens of thousands of shells in a brief time. They then attempted assaults, but only occupied a portion of a completely destroyed trench of one Regiment. We recaptured all our trenches northward of Przasnysz.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

Petrograd, June 18th.

The battle in Galicia continues with undiminished fierceness.

Last night's communiqué mentions particularly severe fighting on the 15th inst. between the San and the town of Lubaczow.

The enemy were repulsed in disorder on the night of the 16th inst. between the rivers Tyssmenica and Strze.

On the Dniester front, the Russians on the 14th and 15th inst. captured above Jursyno on the Dniester 8,740 prisoners including 202 officers, six guns, and twenty-one mitrailleurs.

The enemy crossed the Dniester on the 15th inst., above and below Nizawow. Those crossing above were destroyed, while those who crossed below are unable to advance.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH AIR RAID ON KARLSRUHE.

GERMANS HORRIFIED AND ENRAGED.

Amsterdam, June 17th.

Local German correspondents at Karlsruhe recount in horrified accents details of the recent French air raid on Karlsruhe. Suddenly, at 6.30 in the morning, which was bright and clear, there was a buzzing and humming in all directions. People, astonished, but not alarmed, watched the glittering bodies in the cloudless heavens. Then sharpnel began to burst around the aeroplanes, which went careering east, west, north, and south, and dropped a pitiless rain of bombs. The nerve-shattering crashes drove the populace to the cellars. The airmen disappeared at 8 o'clock, after which the people thronged the streets.

They were horrified and enraged, and altogether forgetful of the similar experiences of English watering-places.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that 22 were killed and 73 wounded in the raid.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS ATTACK TRENCHES.

London, June 17th.

The Official Press Bureau states that at the Dardanelles on Wednesday evening a party of the enemy, led by a German officer, made a gallant attack on the trenches held by a British Brigade. A few of the enemy were killed on the parapet of the trench, but the majority, including the officer, were killed before reaching the trenches.

The Turks also attacked the trenches we captured on the 12th inst. The attack was preceded by strong bombing parties. We were forced back for thirty yards until daylight, when the vacated trench was entailed by our machine-guns. The Dublin Fusiliers attacked by the bayonet, and re-occupied the trench, in which they found 200 dead Turks. Our casualties were very slight.

CONSTERNATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

TERRIBLE LOSSES IN GALLIOLI.

Athens, June 17th.

Travelers from Constantinople relate

that the Turks are consternated at their losses, which amount to 120,000, in Gallipoli. It is realised that if the casualties continue at the same rate resistance will soon collapse. Influential Pashas are disillusioned, but are powerless. All the diplomats of the State are controlled by the Germans. The Sultan is a mere figurehead, and is content merely to live and is incapable of any thought of State.

The latest reports state that the anti-German feeling in Constantinople is increasing. High German officers have been shot whilst motoring.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

London, June 17th.

A message from Cork states that the steamer *Trafalgar*, bound for Sydney, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Irish Sea. The steamer *Turnwell* was also torpedoed but managed to make the harbour.

GERMANS STREWING MINES IN WHITE SEA.

London, June 17th.

The Germans are strewing mines at the mouth of the White Sea with the object of hindering Russia receiving munitions. Scandinavian shipping has been warned by a neutral country.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR WORK IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT'S COMPULSORY POWERS.

London, June 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George states that the new Labour Bill gives extensive compulsory powers over employers and workmen. The latter can be moved wherever their services are required, and the Trades Unions would arrange transfers where possible. It is understood that the Government is considering the question of a national register of men in the United Kingdom with a view to organising all classes for war work.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George's Labour Munitions Bill, which is a measure virtually agreed upon between the Ministry of Munitions and the Trades Unions, provides for no compulsion, no military status, and no semi-military discipline, but restrictive Trades Union rules will be suspended and strikes and lock-outs prohibited, while employers' profits will be limited. The Trades Unions will enrol volunteers for work in controlled establishments, who will sign a declaration on their mobilisation for war work.

A Court of Munitions will be established to deal with any offence.

AUSTRALIA'S HELP.

Sydney, June 17th.

The Premier of New South Wales, the Hon. Mr. Holman, announced that a committee of the State composed of experts and business men is rapidly completing arrangements for the manufacture of shells and explosives.

COTTON CRISIS ENDS.

GOVERNMENT OFFER ACCEPTED.

London, June 18th.

The cotton crisis has ended; the card-room operatives, who began the dispute, deciding to accept the Government offer to assist in arranging a basis of agreement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

SUDDEN GROWTH OF "PEACE SOCIETIES."

New York, June 17th.

The remarkable mushroom-like growth of so-called "Peace Societies" throughout the country is arousing suspicions. The Press bluntly speaks of this as a new German intrigue to commit the American Government to an effort to secure peace on German terms.

AUSTRO-GERMAN THRUST IN GALICIA.

THE VIEW TO BE TAKEN.

London, June 17th.

The *Times* Military Correspondent, reviewing the situation arising from the Austro-German thrust into Galicia, points out that not one-fifth of Russia's available forces have yet taken the field. "We must not allow ourselves to be impressed by the Russian retreats, or failures to break the enemy's line elsewhere. We are out to kill the Germans, and so long as the German casualties continue at the rate of 10,000 daily we are doing the work of rendering inevitable ultimate victory."

TREATMENT OF INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

London, June 17th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying to Sir John Rees, in the House of Commons, said that the question of obtaining improvements in the treatment of Indian prisoners in Germany was now under consideration in consultation with the Prisoners of War Help Committee.

GREEK WAR POLICY.

Athens, June 17th.

The victory of the Venizelists is finally established, but owing to the King's illness the Government will remain in power until the 20th July. Therefore no change in Greek policy is at present expectable.

THE NEW SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

BRITISH INTEREST IN THE TERMINUS.

London, June 18th.

Lord Robert Cecil in reply to a question said "Yes, the Imperial Government will gladly represent the interests of British traders in the selection of Chafoo for the terminus of the new Shantung railway."

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

London, June 17th.

A Port Said telegram says that the steamer *Danish*, which was beached after collision with the *Radnorshire*, has been floated and towed to the roads where she is discharging cargo.

A Barcelona message says that the fire on the *Queensland* has been extinguished.

INDIAN LABOUR IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, June 18th.

The Government has suspended importation of Indian indentured labour. The planters are curtailing their operations owing to the war, and there is no demand for coolies.

INDIAN STUDENTS' SUCCESSES AT CAMBRIDGE.

London, June 18th.

The Cambridge mathematical tripos, part II, includes among the Wranglers, Rao Hanamant, Madras University; among the Senior Optimes, Sakhalakar, Ferguson College; and among the Junior Optimes, Jayaramam, Royal College, Colombo.

HOME TURF.

RESULT OF THE OAKS.

London, June 17th.

The result of the New Oaks, run at Newmarket, is as follows:—

SNOW/MARTEN 1
BRIGHT 2
SILVER TAG 3

Eleven ran; won by four lengths, a head separating second and third.

Betting: 20 to 1 against Snow Marten; 7 to 1 against Bright; 11 to 4 against Silver Tag.

The *British Weekly* tells of a minister's wife who, visiting some soldiers' wives in her district, found one speaking, as she thought, somewhat bitterly about the Kaiser. She remonstrated mildly, and reminded the woman that, as a Christian, she ought to pray for her enemies. "So I do," was the reply. "And what do you say?" "Oh, just this, ma'am! Almighty God, keep you, your ma'am! the Kaiser, Saffen his heart, an' damp his powder." It is a pity that the prayer loses in translation.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 9th.

THE KIACHTA CONFERENCE.

All's well that ends well. The Kiachta Conference, after having sat for nearly nine months, has at length concluded its sittings and a treaty between the three parties concerned was signed on Monday. The conclusion must be regarded as extremely satisfactory and as a peaceful settlement of many difficult questions, though perhaps the most important of all, that of the boundaries, has yet to be settled. The latter is delegated to a commission which will agree upon the delimitation of the respective frontiers. The autonomy of Outer Mongolia is recognised by China and Russia, and it is further recognised that Outer Mongolia is part of the Republic of China, declarations which must be particularly gratifying to the Chinese at a time like the present when they have been confronted with all kinds of demands.

PEKING TRAMS.

This matter has become prominent again, and it is reported that sundry people are making a determined effort to see the business through, but pessimism is perhaps justified when it is known that more than one concessionaire would have to be "squared" before the charter could really be utilised.

OIL DEVELOPMENT.

Quite a lot has been heard these few days about oil development in various parts of the country, and these various reports have a peculiar interest, as they seem to synchronise with the visit of Mr. Bemis, the Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company, to Peking. The arrival of this gentleman has led to the report that the agreement between the Standard Oil Company and the Chinese Government regarding the operation of the agreed oil fields will be signed immediately, but I understand that it will take some months yet to negotiate the instrument.

MINING REGULATIONS.

There seems to be good reason for the report that the authorities are agreeable to the revision of the Mining Regulations. Indeed, I understand that the preparation of the new regulations is well in hand, and that will permit of the more liberal use of foreign capital in mining enterprises. Whether it is in anticipation of this or not, I am not aware, but I know that a good number of mining projects are in hand, including coal, copper and gold.

THE EXODUS TO THE COAST.

Already the exodus to the seaside has commenced. At Peitaiho, especially, most of the houses are let, and though the demand is not likely to be so great as in former years, it is astonishing to see the numbers kept up.

The heat here cannot yet be described as excessive, and the rush to the coast or the hills is not expected until next month.

MALARIA.

In conversation with a medical friend the other day, I learned that malaria was fairly common in Peking during the summer. He mentioned the interesting fact that malaria was unknown here until a few years ago, and added that one medical gentleman had evolved the theory that malaria was imported here during the first Revolution, the men from the south having brought the germs with them. This theory, needless to say, is not generally accepted. It is interesting to note, however, that the Chinese are beginning to realise the value and comfort of mosquito nets.

JAPANESE LOSS OF POPULARITY.

Though little or nothing is heard these days regarding Sino-Japanese relations, there is no doubt that Japanese popularity has considerably slumped. There is no discussion of a boycott or anything of the kind, but the fact remains that Japanese goods are not in demand and even the Japanese newspaper published in Chinese is known to have suffered a big drop in its circulation.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, leaves on Monday for the United States. Sir Robert Bredon has recovered from the illness which overtook him in the south and is back again in town.

Graduation ceremonies have been the order of the past week or so, and the frock coat and silk hat of respectability have been very much in evidence.

Mr. Lau Lu Cheng, son of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, of Hongkong, is at present on a visit to the capital.

Mr. Fung Hua Chuen is spoken of as a Press representative from Peking to the Press Congress to be held at the Panama Exposition.

AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

The June Criminal Sessions opened yesterday. Before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.) Lai Tin Fuk was indicted on two counts for demanding money by menaces. The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. P. D. H. Grant, Duncan E. Clark, E. Antonio, E. H. Scott, H. Hyndman, F. Dagenberg, and S. A. Sopher. The Attorney-General said the prisoner was alleged to have written a letter to Chan Yip Tin pointing out that the latter's brother had been wrongfully arrested and that the (prisoner) had been put to hundreds of dollars' expense to effect his release, and that unless Chan Yip Tin met these expenses prisoner would prosecute him before the British and Chinese officials for stealing. "If he did not then succeed his family would kidnap Chan. The letter concluded, 'This letter is written expressly for your information. Do not fail to comply.' Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' hard labour."

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY CHARGE.

Five Chinese were charged with attempting to break into a house at Shuk Lu Pui. The Attorney-General explained that the men who attempted to break into the house were alarmed by the villagers and ran away. The door of the house, however, was broken open, and this went to show that the person who did this intended to rob the place. There was no really circumstantial evidence connecting the five men with the burglary. On the night of the attempt a party of police on duty on the beach at Lai Chi Kok saw a number of Chinese coming towards them, but as soon as they (the police) were observed the Chinese ran away into the shrubbery. The police fired into the shrubbery several times, but failed to dislodge the men. Subsequently another party of police found the five men who were in the dock walking hurriedly along the road in the direction of Lai Chi Kok. They were breathing hard, as if they had been running, and their clothes were covered with dirt and water.

A consistent stream of burglars' implements also led up to the place where these men were arrested. The different stories they told were also very conflicting, and one of the men had a wound in his foot which was apparently caused by a bullet.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

A Chinese and his concubine were charged with making and counterfeiting Chinese 20 cent pieces and Hongkong 10 cent pieces. The case came before Mr. Justice Hazeland and the following jury:—Messrs. E. W. White (foreman), G. A. Vyanovitch, H. Griffin, C. H. Murphy, C. Tetzel, D. Stanley, and G. J. Sequeira.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said the jury would notice that the prisoners were not of the class that usually come before that Court, but were of the better-class Chinese, and were obviously intelligent and educated. They lived in a house at Lun Fat Street, in the Wandai district, and on the night of the 25th May last Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan, with a body of European and Chinese detectives, effected an entrance to their abode. The police very cleverly got into the house by way of another dwelling, climbing along the roof and on to the verandah of the prisoners' premises. When they entered, they found the female prisoner holding a ladle containing a certain property over a chatty, while the first prisoner was just coming out of the back cubicle. There was found in the cubicle a complete apparatus for turning out counterfeit coins. The moulds were quite warm, as also was certain metal, pointing to the fact that the prisoners were at the moment engaged in manufacturing these forged coins, which were made of tin and coated with silver, for which purpose apparently silver dollars were melted down.

The male prisoner was sentenced to ten years' and the female prisoner to two years' imprisonment.

AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

M. Beltran, of the Messageries Maritimes Cie, was sued by Mrs. Violet Chan, of No. 5, Arbuthnot Road, for \$500, balance of rent due for occupation of premises at Mosque Junction. Mr. J. H. Gardiner, for the plaintiff, said that he had arranged for the case to be adjourned *sine die*.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

Fanny Sayce, of No. 16, Shelley Street, said Jacob Isaacs, of 38, Staunton Street, for \$1,000 damages for slander. Mr. R. G. Faithfull was for the plaintiff and Mr. W. E. L. Shenlon represented the defendant. Pleadings were ordered, and the case adjourned for a week.

A GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Throughout the many stages of woman's life, from pensive girlhood, through womanhood, motherhood, to the declining years of old age, there is no better, milder, or more effective medical companion to women-folk than **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills**. They promote a healthy and regular condition, cleansing and restoring the bowels, liver and kidneys, to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir. They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.



DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

Troubles, Piles, Boils, and all Female Ailments.

For Sale by Working Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, 50 to 60 cents per bottle or will be forwarded on receipt of notice by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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Montserrat Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown.

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Extra Large Bottles at 1/6 each. Liverpool & London.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS'

Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

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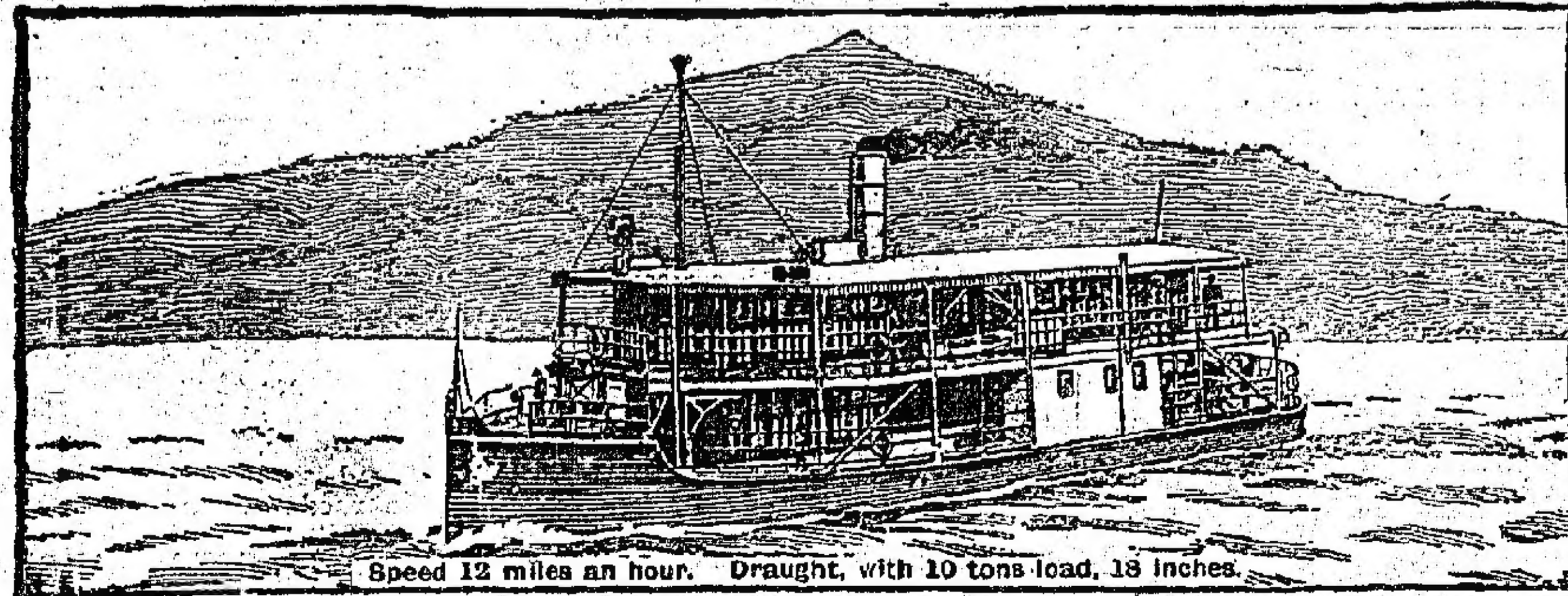
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ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT

Because

It is "of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



YARROW'S make a specialty of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily unfitted while afloat. For particulars apply to—

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BROTHERHOOD OF EMPIRE. DOMINION GIFTS IN MEN AND MEANS.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law spoke at an Imperial patriotic meeting arranged by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, in the Guildhall, on the 10th May. The Lord Mayor presided over a gathering which had come to do homage to the self-governing Dominions, the Colonies, the Protectorates, and the Indian Empire, and publicly to mark its sense of gratitude for the efforts and sacrifices made in the prosecution of the war. On the platform were representatives of the Empire overseas, beside them and in the audience crowded below were men representing the driving force behind patriotic action in this country. As a demonstration of Imperial solidarity the gathering was impressive and unique.

Mr. Asquith moved the following resolution:—That this meeting of the citizens of London, records, on behalf of the British people, its abiding gratitude for the unparalleled services rendered by the self-governing Dominions, the Colonies, the Protectorates, and the Indian Empire, in the struggle to maintain the ideal of liberty and justice, which is the common and sacred cause of the Allies.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith said:—We are now well on in the 10th month of the greatest war in which we, or any people, have ever been engaged. We have raised here at home, and sent into the field, where they have been steadily and continuously reinforced, armies upon a scale which dwarfs everything in our past history. The call here is still for men for aggressive and for defence, to place outside the region of uncertainty or of speculation the complete and decisive victory of our cause. We at home have every reason to baste ourselves. Our shores are, geographically at any rate, within striking distance of the enemy. The main theatre of the war, in which for months so much heroic blood has been spilled, is nearer to us in London than our own northern counties. Wounded men in a daily stream enter our hospitals, and it seems sometimes as if we could almost hear the roar of the guns. It is not so with our fellow-subjects, for whose magnificent comradeship and cooperation we are paying our tribute of gratitude to-day. (Cheers.) They are far removed in space from the sphere of conflict. They have little reason to fear any attempt to violate the integrity of their shores, and now that the high seas have been cleared of hostile cruisers (cheers) their seaborne commerce pursues almost its normal course. But they are the sons and daughters of the Empire (cheers). What touches us touches them. Let us see, first of all, what they have done and then ask why they have done it.

SOLDIERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to review separately the contributions to the common cause, first of the Dominions and then of India. After quoting striking figures to show how generously all parts of the Empire had contributed in money and in kind, he came to the military aid sent from over the seas. Avoiding exact figures, he said:

Canada sent to us a complete division with line of communication units, two regiments of Regular cavalry, and two batteries of horse artillery, in addition to the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. (Cheers.) A second division has been organized, and parts of it have already arrived. Australia has furnished a division of several light horse brigades, and reinforcements have been organized and will shortly be dispatched. New Zealand has sent a large contingent, and further reinforcements are due to arrive. A contingent of Māori have been dispatched on completion of their training will be sent to the front. Newfoundland has furnished a contingent of her own, and further drafts have arrived lately. She has provided a most valuable body of naval reservists, of whom the Admiralty think very highly.

Many officers have been received from South Africa, but it was felt that the Union Government had first claim on South Africans, and the acceptance of these offers had better be deferred until the campaign there had been concluded. In a telegram which I have received from the Governor-General, Lord Buxton, he says that the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia have not sent a contingent to Europe for the simple reason that they had a special part of the work to perform in their own sphere. (Cheers.) Their undertaking has been no slight one. A force of about 30,000 men, rather over half of whom are mounted men, with guns, horses, mules, and transport, have been conveyed overseas 500 and 700 miles, in addition to the large land force which has been operating on the German-Union frontier. All supplies, every pound of provisions for the men, much of the water for their consumption, every ton of forage for horses and mules, have had to be brought from Cape Town. All the railway material for rapid construction has also had to be brought from Cape Town, and these men, horses, guns, supplies, and mules, had to be landed at two ports, Luderitz and Walvisch, at which appliances for disembarkation for such operations had not been

constructed. Then there was the sandy desert, 80 to 100 miles, which had to be covered. All this has been carried out with the aid of the Imperial troops by the Defence Force and the Defence Department which was created some two years ago. The campaign has been brilliantly successful. The capital town of Windhoek is now in the possession of our forces. General Botha hoisted there the Union Jack (cheers), and throughout the whole of the campaign—this is a welcome and most instructive fact—British and Dutch have been fighting side by side. (Cheers.) Gallant feats of arms have been performed, too, by the Dominion troops in the theatre of war in Europe. The Canadians have won for themselves in France an enviable name (cheers), and in the far-off peninsula of Gallipoli the Australians and New Zealanders have shown themselves worthy warriors.

Having borne similar testimony to the purely contributions of India in money and in kind, Mr. Asquith added:—India has put in the field in the several theatres of war, including the British troops sent from India, a force equivalent to nine complete infantry divisions, with artillery, and eight cavalry brigades (cheers), as well as several smaller bodies of troops aggregating more than an infantry division in minor and outlying spheres. She has placed at the disposal of the Empire, for service out of India, 28 regiments of cavalry, British, Indian, and Imperial service, and 124 regiments of infantry, British, Indian, and Imperial. (Cheers.) When we look at the actual achievements of the force so spontaneously dispatched, so liberally provided for, so magnificently equipped, the battlefields of France and Flanders bear an undying tribute to their bravery.

ONE IN HEART AND PURPOSE.

These details teach in a concrete form, better than any rhetoric, the truth that the Empire is one in purpose and one at heart. (Cheers.) Why have they given such a display of generosity and devotion, of willingness to endure hardship and to face often death itself? It cannot be explained by self-interest. The true reasons lie much deeper. The first is that we are now gathering in, in the hour of our trial, the fruits of a wise and far-sighted Imperial policy. We long ago abandoned the old-fashioned and worn-out fallacy that Colonialism was inconsistent with or hostile to Imperial unity. (Cheers.) The best statesmanship, both here and in the great self-governing communities overseas, has for years past in regard to inter-Imperial relations been of a positive and growingly constructive kind. The Imperial Conference, which meets periodically for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest, and the presence of the Dominion Ministers when they visit this country at the meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence are but the outward manifestations of an ever increasing sense of solidarity and corporate unity. There is not, I believe, a Dominion of the Crown which would not rather suffer annihilation than exchange for any other sovereignty its allegiance to the British Government. (Cheers.) It is they and we alike becoming conscious members of a living partnership all over the world under the same flag in every variety of climate and material condition who uphold the same principles of freedom and of justice. (Cheers.)

Mr. Watson, the distinguished ex-Prime Minister of Australia, said here recently:—"The Dominions are not simply assisting the Mother Country in a European war; they feel that they are also fighting their own battle for their own ideals, ideals of right and of personal and political liberty against forces which, if victorious, will inflict a world-wide blow at those ideals." (Cheers.) That view of the matter I believe to be profoundly true. Little did our enemy understand or realize, when he was unleashing every quarter of the globe where the English language is spoken and where the free traditions of our race have entered into the life blood of the people. He has from the first, and increasingly so as he has proceeded, violated every law of God and of man, step by step down the incline to a depth of unmeasured iniquity. He has mobilized against himself the powers and influences which are at the back of the free spirit of mankind.

War is not fought with the spiritual weapon. It needs, and never more did it need, as much as to-day, physical strength and unceasing flow of numbers, of equipment, and apparatus which science can devise and industries supply. It is more than ever before a question, not of personal prowess or of brilliant surprise, but of the steady and unsleeping organization of the whole of the material resources of the community.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law seconded the resolution. He happened to remember, and I turned up this morning, a passage written by a German historian which so accurately described the latest German outrage that I shall read you a translation of it. "That they should without warning have fallen upon the weak with armed hands was a folly no less than a barbarity, one of those frightful barbarisms of civilization where morality suddenly loses its grip and man becomes as against the childish belief that civilization can rub out the bestiality of man." That is what we are fighting against. But there is no use making speeches about it. There is no use appealing to the civilized world against it. When a venomous reptile is loose there is one thing only to be done—to destroy it. (Cheers.) This is our task. It is no easy task. To accomplish it we need to put forth the full strength to the last ounce of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) There have been rumours of political changes of combinations of politicians or statesmen. Such combinations would be useless, perhaps worse than useless, except as a means to an end—as a means to a combination of the nation (cheers)—a nation from top to bottom organized for the purpose of ending this war. (Cheers.) But to destroy this monster, we need—and Heaven we have it—the full force, not only of the United Kingdom, but of the British Empire. Our enemies have singled out from all the Allies as the chief object of their hatred. The British Empire is the basis of everything for which German militarism stand. They rely on force, and on force they rely on the British Empire rests. They not only despise, but they understand moral forces, and in moral forces which the British Empire rests. The Prime Minister has spoken of as been done by our Indian fellow-countrymen. I do not think we realize here how much these men have fought and the side of our cause, how they have helped us in this war. It is my belief that a nation with more reason to be proud of its spirit of enthusiasm in our Empire than we have in the case of the Dominion of India. (Cheers.) Australian and New Zealanders, and all the other Dominions, have shown to an extent here that is almost equal, courage,

and tenacity, in circumstances of appalling difficulty, which give us a right to say that their services have been unsurpassed. (Cheers.) But what about Canada? The world learned with surprise—the British world learned with surprise but with a thrill of pride—which spread from one end of it to another—that men who a few months ago were civilians had stood the severest test of war, and had gained a reputation which will never die. (Cheers.) Perhaps as one born in Canada and knowing personally some of those who have fallen in the last few weeks, I think most of what has been done by Canada. I heard only to-day a story—one of many—which I should like to tell you. In the last few days a Canadian soldier was fighting a machine-gun. It was destroyed by a shell. He seized another. He fought for a third. It was also destroyed by a shell. No other machine-gun was ready. He seized a rifle and he is dead to-day upon the field of battle.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE FUTURE.

This is, as the Prime Minister said, the greatest war in history. It is, I think, the bloodiest, and, on the part of the enemy, it is one of the most savage. We have nothing to do but to set our teeth and see the end of it. (Cheers.) I do not wish in anything to look beyond this war. But perhaps, with the representatives of the Dominions here, I may be permitted to say for myself, for myself alone, not attempting to speak for any party, that I have now the hope that we shall gain something more as the result of this war. The Dominions of the British Empire have not been created by the war. But the conditions have been changed by the war. It is my hope, and it is taken up in earnest while the metal is glowing red hot from the furnace of war. I believe it may be done, I believe as a result of it we may see a Parliament of the British Empire in which every part of that Empire, in proportion to its resources and numbers, will share in the duty and in the honour of ruling the British Empire. (Loud cheers.)

Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner for Canada, first replied. He said that while the Canadian people had complete autonomy within their own borders, they naturally looked forward to the day when they would have a voice in all matters of common interest to the whole Empire. The announcement that the Dominions would be consulted before the terms of peace were arranged had produced a splendid impression in Canada, and their people would no doubt have been disappointed if such a course were not followed. Their hearts were sore at the heavy list of killed and wounded, but they were proud of their record. He had just received from the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, a message asking him to tell the meeting that "the losses sustained by our Canadian troops in the magnificent and valiant struggle they made in the recent fighting will serve to strengthen, if possible, the determination of the Canadian people to bring this war to a triumphant conclusion."

Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for Australia) declared that Australia was one vast recruiting ground.

The Hon. Thomas Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand) read a message from the Prime Minister of New Zealand stating that there were many thousands more New Zealanders coming to take the places of those who had fallen. All they had was at the disposal of the Empire. (Cheers.)

The Hon. W. P. Schreiner (High Commissioner for South Africa) read the following message from General Botha:—"From enemy's late South African capital—Cordial greetings from youngest son. Success to the Allies.—GENERAL BOTHA."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China-Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong.

ADDRESSES	FROM
Cheney, 60, Montrose...	Camden, N. J.
Chop, 100, West Point...	Singapore
Falke...	Hai Phong
Jones, Engineer, steamship...	
Mexico City...	Liverpool
Maurici...	London
Vergel, str. Miyazaki Maru...	Singapore

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong.

ADDRESSES	FROM
Chongchonglung...	Shanghai
Guanyen...	Shanghai
Josoon Vostings...	Shanghai
Janyen...	Shanghai
Matsu, Japan, West Point...	Shanghai
Lowlow, Yuen & Co...	Amy
Pooning, Gublit St...	Shanghai

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.30 a.m.—Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei and Nemuro, and slightly on the South Coast of China; it has given way slightly at all other stations.

The area of high pressure remains stationary and has weakened; relatively low areas are situated over N. China and Southern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood...	(S.E. or variable winds, light to moderate; cloudy, rain.)
Formosa Channel...	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook...	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	(No. 1.)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, 7, June 1916.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.57	29.88
Temperature	81	79	78
Humidity	78	96	93
Wind Direction	South		East
Force	3	0	3
Weather	3	0	0
State		1.57	

Highest open air temperature on 17th 85
Lowest open air temperature on 17th 80



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

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LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[64]

Why worry About Your Hair



Cuticura Soap Shampoos

And occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions.

Samples Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot. New York, 21, Chambers St. London, 11, Tottenham Court Rd. Sydney, 11, Market St. Melbourne, 11, Market St. Cape Town, 11, Market St. Johannesburg, 11, Market St. Durban, 11, Market St. Port Elizabeth, 11, Market St. Grahamstown, 11, Market St. East London, 11, Market St. Pietermaritzburg, 11, Market St. Kimberley, 11, Market St. Bloemfontein, 11, Market St. Pretoria, 11, Market St. Tzaneen, 11, Market St. Polokwane, 11, Market St. Maseru, 11, Market St. Beaufort West, 11, Market St. George, 11, Market St. St. George's, 11, Market St. Port Alfred, 11, Market St. Port Elizabeth, 11, Market St. Port Natal, 11, Market St. Port Shepstone, 11, Market St. Port of Spain, 11, Market St. Georgetown, 11, Market St. Cayenne, 11, Market St. Kourou, 11, Market St. Sinnamary, 11, Market St. French Guiana, 11, Market St. Guadeloupe, 11, Market St. Martinique, 11, Market St. St. Pierre, 11, Market St. Reunion, 11, Market St. Mauritius, 11, Market St. Seychelles, 11, Market St. Zanzibar, 11, Market St. Pemba, 11, Market St. Mozambique, 11, Market St. Swaziland, 11, Market St. Basutoland, 11, Market St. Bechuanaland, 11, Market St. Orange Free State, 11, Market St. Transvaal, 11, Market St. Natal, 11, Market St. Cape Colony, 11, Market St. South Africa, 11, Market St. Rhodesia, 11, Market St. Southern Rhodesia, 11, Market St. Northern Rhodesia, 11, Market St. Zambesi, 11, Market St. Victoria Falls, 11, Market St. Harare, 11, Market St. Bulawayo, 11, Market St. Salisbury, 11, Market St. Gaborone, 11, Market St. Maseru, 11, Market St. Port Elizabeth, 11, Market St. Port Natal, 11, Market St. Port Shepstone, 11, Market St. Port of Spain, 11, Market St. Georgetown, 11, Market St. Cayenne, 11, Market St. Kourou, 11, Market St. Sinnamary, 11, Market St. French Guiana, 11, Market St. Guadeloupe, 11, Market St. Martinique, 11, Market St. St. Pierre, 11, Market St. Reunion, 11, Market St. Mauritius, 11, Market St. Seychelles, 11, Market St. Zanzibar, 11, Market St. Pemba, 11, Market St. Mozambique, 11, Market St. Swaziland, 11, Market St. Basutoland, 11, Market St. Bechuanaland, 11, Market St. Orange Free State, 11, Market St. Transvaal, 11, Market St. Natal, 11, Market St. Cape Colony, 11, Market St. South Africa, 11, Market St. Rhodesia, 11, Market St. Southern Rhodesia, 11, Market St. Northern Rhodesia, 11, Market St. Zambesi, 11, Market St. Victoria Falls, 11, Market St. Harare, 11, Market St. Bulawayo, 11, Market St. Salisbury, 11, Market St. Gaborone, 11, Market St. Maseru, 11, Market St. Port Elizabeth, 11, Market St. Port Natal, 11, Market St. Port Shepstone, 11, Market St. Port of Spain, 11, Market St. Georgetown, 11, Market St. Cayenne, 11, Market St. Kourou, 11, Market St. Sinnamary, 11, Market St. French Guiana, 11, Market St. Guadeloupe, 11, Market St. Martinique, 11, Market St. St. Pierre, 11, Market St. Reunion, 11, Market St. Mauritius, 11, Market St. Seychelles, 11, Market St. Zanzibar, 11, Market St. Pemba, 11, Market St. Mozambique, 11, Market St. Swaziland, 11, Market St. Basutoland, 11, Market St. Bechuanaland, 11, Market St. Orange Free State, 11, Market St. Transvaal, 11, Market St. Natal, 11, Market St. Cape Colony, 11, Market St. South Africa, 11, Market St. Rhodesia, 11, Market St. Southern Rhodesia, 11, Market St. Northern Rhodesia, 11, Market St. Zambesi, 11, Market St. Victoria

